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JAMES R. GATTIS.

Nov. 18th '74.3m. Hillsboro, N. C.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Report of the Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives.

The report of Messrs. Foster Phelps and Potter, the sub-committee of the special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to proceed to New Orleans and investigate the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and the South, yesterday, made their report to the House. The extreme length of the document precludes its publication in full, but we give a synopsis of the most important statements:

During the eight days the committee remained in New Orleans they were attended throughout their sessions which were public, by the counsel of the Republican and Conservative and State committees. In that period they examined over ninety-five witnesses, besides taking a large amount of documentary evidence, amounting in all, it is estimated, to more than fifteen hundred printed pages.

The committee undertook no investigation of the election of 1872. They first proceeded to an examination of the returning board of the State in respect to the late election, and then an enquiry in reference to the White League.

The law provides that the Board shall consist of five persons, 'representing all parties.' It consisted at the opening of their last session of five Republicans, upon the resignation of one of whom (Gen. Longstreet) Mr. Arroyo, a Conservative, was taken to fill the vacancy. After protesting against the action of the board in session, he resigned before the conclusion of their labors, and his place was not filled, so that, as your committee think, the law as to the constitution of the board was not complied with.

The election laws of Louisiana provide for a supervisor of registration, who appoints his own deputies for each ward in New Orleans, and for one supervisor of registration for each parish in the State! The 5 officers were all appointed by Gov. Kellogg. In addition to these supervisors the police jurors (the local authorities of the parishes) appointed three commissioners of election for each poll in the parish, and there were also two United States supervisors appointed by the district judge of the United States for each poll.

The law further provided, that in case of such violence or intimidation or corruption at or near either poll, either during registration or election, preventing a fair, free, peaceable, and full vote, the commissioners of election, if the occurrence was on election day, the supervisor of registration, if on the day of registration, should make a full, verified statement of the occurrence, forward the same with and annexed to the returns; and further provided that when the Returning Board, in canvassing the returns, should come to any poll where the returns were accompanied by such a protest, they should not canvass, count, or compile the statement of voters from such poll until the statement from all other polls had been canvassed and compiled.

The chief struggle was over the election of members of the State Legislature and parish officers; and in these elections local and personal considerations, as well as national or State politics entered. The returns by the commissioners of elections compiled and forwarded by the supervisors of registration, gave the Conservative, a majority of 29 members out of a total of 111 members. In only three instances were there any protests accompanying the returns.

The Returning Board was in session for many weeks. As finally announced, their findings gave, as Governor Kellogg reckoned, 53 members to the Republicans; 50 members to the Democrats, of whom, however, one may be regarded as not a staying Democrat. The board made no decision as to the remaining five seats.

The public sittings of the Returning Board were attended by the counsel of the Republican and Conservative State committees. Objections were received from the counsel of the respective parties to the returns from different polls. The objection party was generally allowed to produce affidavits to support the objection, and the other party to reply by affidavits. A day was fixed when these proofs were to be closed. After these public sessions the board went into private, or, as as they were called, executive sessions, where the proofs and matters in dispute were discussed, and a decision arrived at. The minutes of the board are very meagre.

The Parish of Rapides close three members to the Legislature. The returns elected all three Conservatives. When the polls closed the only paper filed with the Returning Board was the affidavit of the United States supervisor that the election was in all respects full, fair, and free. It was not known in the parish that any contest existed against these three members. They left their homes and proceeded to New Orleans, to be present at the opening of the Legislature, no intimation of contesting their seats or objection to their election having been given by their opponents.

At one of their last sessions the Returning Board declared all the Republican members elected from that parish. When the papers of the Returning Board were produced before your committee there was found among them an affidavit by Mr. Wells, the president of the board, 'declaring that intimidation had existed at certain polls in that parish, and that the returns from those polls should therefore be rejected. The counsel for the Democratic committee testified that they had no opportunity to contradict the statements of this paper; that they had never seen or known of it before, and that upon an examination of the papers before the Board when the proofs closed, it was not among them. The counsel for the Republican committee reserved the right to make explanation upon this point, but offered none. The affidavit was dated the——day of December, 1874. It appeared that Governor Wells was not himself in the parish on the day of election, and though at the opening of their first session your committee declared their intention to examine into the action of the Returning Board, Governor Wells never came forward as a witness. At the close of our proceedings leave was asked that his deposition might be given in. This was declined, and Mr. Wells was invited to appear before the committee, but he never came. Leave was also given for taking his testimony by a commissioner if he declined, but was not availed of.

Your committee are therefore constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board in rejecting these returns in the parish of Rapides, and giving the seats for that parish to the Republican candidates, was arbitrary, unfair, and without warrant of law. If the committee were to go behind the papers before the Board, and consider the alleged charge of intimidation upon the proofs before the committee, their findings must necessarily be the same. It was asserted in Governor Wells' affidavit that the McEnery officials had usurped the offices of the parish, and thereby intimidated voters. Immediately after the 14th of September, when the Kellogg authorities in New Orleans were put out by the Penn authorities, certain changes took place in some of the parishes. When the news from New Orleans reached these parishes the McEnery officials demanded their places of the Kellogg officials, and they were at once given up.

When the Federal Government intervened and sustained the McEnery authorities the Kellogg officials demanded and received back their offices; but in Rapides some time seems to have lapsed before the Kellogg officials took their places back. Your committee are at a loss to see any intimidation of the electors of the parish.

It so happens that the parish was taken as a sample parish of intimidation. Many witnesses from other parishes were examined with reference to it. They show beyond a question that there was a free, full, fair and peaceable election and registration there. No evidence either of discharge or of refusal to employ was produced. Not one single colored man throughout the entire parish was produced to testify either to such a threat or the execution of such a purpose, whether before or after the election.

The action of the Returning Board in this parish of Rapides alone changed the political complexion of the Lower House, but their action in other parishes was equally objectionable. Instances in the canvassing and compilation of the returns in other parishes are given by the committee, and extend to nearly every prohibition of the law.

Without now referring to other instances we are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board, on the whole, was arbitrary, unjust, and, in our opinion, illegal, and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return by the Board of a majority of Conservative members of the Lower House.

Upon the general subject of the state of affairs in the South, and as to whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political offences are real, or were asserted without proof as the opportunity offered. Both parties agreed upon four parishes as samples of the condition of affairs in that respect in the State. Of these, owing to the impossibility of procuring witnesses from the localities in time, your committee were obliged to confine their especial examination to two parishes most accessible. As to the parishes, they received all the testimony that was offered, and, in addition, they received all the testimony that was then on hand in New Orleans, offered by either party, as to the condition of affairs in other parts of the State. As a whole they are constrained to say that the intention charged is not borne out by the facts before us. No general intimidation of Republican voters was established; no colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of political opinion, or discharged from employment or refused employment. Of all those who testified intimidation there was hardly any one who, of his own knowledge, could specify a reliable instances of such acts; and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on such subjects very nearly all, if not every one, were the holders of office. Throughout the rural districts of the State the number of white Republicans are very few; it hardly extends beyond those holding office and those connected with them. No witnesses, we believe, succeeded in naming in any parish five Republicans who supported the Kellogg government who were not themselves office holders or related to office-holders, or those having official employment.

The general condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana seems to be as follows: The conviction has been general among the whites since 1872 that the Kellogg government was an usurpation. This conviction among them has been strengthened by the acts of the Kellogg Legislature in abolishing existing courts and judges and substituting others presided over by judges appointed by Kellogg, having extraordinary and exclusive jurisdiction over political questions; by changes in the laws centralizing in the Governor every form of political control, including the suspension of the elections; by continuing the Returning Board with a absolute power over the returns of elections; by the extraordinary provisions enacted for the trial of titles and claims to office; by the conversion of the police force, maintained at the expense of the city of New Orleans into an armed brigade of State militia, subject to the command of the Governor; by the creation in some places of monopolies in markets, gas making, water works and ferries, cleaning vaults, removing filth, and doing work as wharfingers; by the abolition of courts with election judges, and the substitution of other courts with judges appointed by Kellogg in evasion of the constitution of the State; by enactments punishing criminally all persons who attempted to fill official positions unless returned by the Returning Board; by unlimited appropriations for the payment of militia expenses and for the payment of legislative warrants, vouchers and checks issued during the years 1870 to 1872; by laws declaring that no person in arrears for taxes after default published shall bring any suit in any court of the State or allowed to be a witness in his own behalf—measures which when coupled with the extraordinary burdens of taxation have seemed to vest, in the language of Governor Kellogg's council, "a degree of power in the Governor of a State scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world."

With this conviction is a general want of confidence in the integrity of the existing State and local officials; a want of confidence equally in their purposes and in their personnel.

The White League of the city of New Orleans is an organization composed of different clubs, numbering in all between 2,500 and 2,800, the members of which have provided arms for themselves, and, with or without arms, engage in military drill. They have no uniform, and the arms are the property of the individuals, not of the organization.—The comprise a large number of reputable citizens and property holders in New Orleans. Their purpose they declare to be simply protective—a neccessity occasioned by the existence of leagues among the blacks; of the hostility with which the Kellogg government arrayed the black against the white race; of the want of security to peaceable citizens and their families which existed for these reasons, and because, also of the peculiar formation of the police brigade.

On the other hand, the Republicans assert that this is an armed body of volunteers, existing for the purpose of intimidating the blacks and overthrowing the Kellogg government. That it had any considerable relations outside of the city of New Orleans, or that it was intended in any way to interfere with the rights of the colored citizens did not appear. Nor, on the other hand, did it appear that there was any extensive secret league among the blacks of any kind. That the White League would readily co-operate in any possible scheme for overthrowing the Kellogg government your committee do not doubt. So will substantially all the white citizens of Louisiana. Such organizations may be dangerous, and are very rarely to be justified.

As to the proceeding on the 4th of January, about which the committee desired a statement, we now add that your subcommittee, on the invitation of the Democratic Conservative Committee of the State of Louisiana, visited the hall of the House of Representatives, and witnessed the conventing of the Louisiana House of Representatives. Mr. Potter refusing to go inside the bar, remained outside, while Messrs. Foster and Phelps were seated inside, and near to the Speaker's chair. Mr. Potter remained only until Wiltz was elected Speaker, (and states nothing as to what subsequently occurred) Mr. Foster remained perhaps an hour, and Mr. Phelps remained about an hour longer, until he learned that the military were about to enter under Governor Kellogg's orders.

The committee then give a detailed statement of the scenes which transpired during the organization of the House on the 4th of January, Messrs. Phelps and Foster being present, and concluded their report as follows:

"Your committee have not been able to agree upon any recommendation, but upon the situation in Louisiana as appeared before us we are all agreed."

THOUGHTS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT

The body is the shell of the soul and the dress is the husk of the body; but the husk often tell what the kernel is.

Sin is never at a stay; if we do not retreat from it we shall advance in it, and the further on we go the more we have to come back.

The symptoms of spiritural decline are like those which attend the decay of our bodily health. It generally commences with loss of appetite, and a disrelish for spiritual food.

Every kindly word and feeling, every good deed and thought, every noble action and impulse, is like the ark-sent dove, and returns from the troubled waters of life bearing a green olive branch to the soul.

A man that puts himself on the ground of moral principle, if the whole world be against him, is mightier than all. Never afraid of being in the minorities, so that minorities are based on principles.

Many of us have to lament not so much a want of opportunities in life as our unreadiness for them as they come, and 'it might have been' is oftener the language of our hearts, than complaining words. God send us "flax," but our "spindle and distaff" are out of repair.

Better a thousand folds sacrifice elegance than fervor; better crucify refined taste than quench holy passion; better have the outward forms of devotion imperfect and inartistic, than lose the spirit which alone gives them value; better that music should be discordant than soulless, the prayer broken and rugged than cold and undevout, the altar bare and unattractive than the fire that ought to burn on it extinguished, the temple rude and unshapely than the God absent.

CAPT. THIG PEN.

The Tarboro Southerner-Enquirer says: Capt. Jas. R. Thigpen, President of the Tar River Navigation Co; will excuse us for telling a joke on him. On Thursday, up trip of the steamer Northeast, a Methodist minister, a young gentleman from Raligh, Capt. Thigpen and ourself were seated in the saloon together. Capt. T. and the minister soon fell into a conversation, and after discussing various subject, that of the Catholic Church was finally introduced. This was discussed some time and the Captain at length closed his remarks by saying that he believed in man's own accountability to his God, and that the intervention of a human mediator was of no avail. The young man from Raleigh at this stage, concurred with Capt. T; citing a case in point in which his mother's cook who was religiously inclined, stole a goose and shortly thereafter applied for permission to have dinner earlier than usual in order to partake of sacrament that day. Her request was readily granted but his mother, thinking it a proper time to administer a rebuke asked how she could conscientiously take part on such a sacred occasion after stealing a goose only a few days before. 'Why, Mistress," exclaimed the astonished darkey 'You spose I'm gwine to let an old goose stand twixt me and my God?' Captain Thigpen now saw the point and no one appreciated the joke more than himself.

A CLERICAL JOKE.

We heard a good story of Rev. John Waterhouse the other day, which we think will do to tell:

At a convention of clergymen, and, after the evening's meal, it was proposed that each, in turn, should entertain the company with such remarks as might, be deemed appropriate. When it came to the turn of Mr. Waterhouse, he related a dream, which he said he had a few nights before. In his dream he went to heaven, and his picture of golden streets, the rivers of shining water, the seraphic choir, and so forth, was interestingly vivid.

When he had concluded a man notorious for his money grubbing and penurious habits—approached and asked, in a tone of coarse jocularity:

'Well Brother Waterhouse, did yiu see any of us in your dream?'

'Yes, Brother G——. I saw you.'

'Ah! And what was I doing?'

'You were on your knees.'

'Of course—praying?'

'No; you were trying to dig up the golden pavements of the New Jerusalem!'

'For heaven's sake, lend me five dollars,' said a destitute man to his friend. 'I have had nothing in my house to eat for four days but rice.' 'Rice!' said the other, 'if I had known you had rice I would have come around to dinner.'—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

An Irishman asked a woman the price of a pair of fowls and is told a dollar.

'A dollar it is, my darlint? Why in my country you might buy them for sixpence apiece.'

'And why didn't you stay in that blessed cheap country.'

'Och, faith, and there was no *sixpences there*, to be sure!'

"Budd MaCauley" sends a corrected report of the state of the markets, thus:

QUOTATIONS.

Hops.—Hops are lively.

Yeast.—Yeast is on the rise.

Cheese.—Detroit cheese is 'mitier' than the sword.

The Extract.—In good demand at ten cents; saw some choice Kentucky lots selling at fifteen; bought one myself.

Mess Pork.—Saw but one lot of mess pork and that was on the table at my boarding house; it was the worst 'mess' I ever saw.

Corn—The market is dull and lower (excepting those on our toes; they have been remarkably lively during the recent stormy weather.)

Beef—The market is very low. I saw a cross-eyed negro trying to sell an old sore headed cow to a man who keeps a soap factory, for twenty shillings.

Rye—Old Rye was quiet easy yesterday morning, but about half past six a m it continued to 'go down,' and went down rapidly until twelve last night, and buyers were happier than sellers.

Hogs—Dressed hogs are *quiet*. Live ones are firm, although with a backward tendency. I saw a man trying to drive one out of his front yard this morning, and the animal persisted in going back on him.

Eggs and Butter—Eggs were, last week, two shillings a dozen, and butter four shillings; a dozen. But there is a marked change for the better in butter, that is, where I board, for the hired girls combed it this morning for the first time since last Sunday. The eggs are badly 'beaten.'

Fish—An eel vender told me that the market was getting decidedly 'slippery,' and he did'nt 'propose to handle em much longer.'

There were a lot of 'Bullheads' from an interior town 'sold' here; day before yesterday, pretty cheap. I saw a man take a very small box, marked C. O. D., out of the express office, for which he had to pay ten dollars. They seem to be higher than the other kinds.

Game—My boarding boss had some mules' ears fried for breakfast this morning and tried to play 'em off for steak. Price is nominally unchanged—seven dollars a week.

A granger friend of mine wanted to sell me a lot of crook-neck' squashes out of his wagon, at five cents apiece. He said that he would 'bring me in a pailful of pumpkin sass next week.'

THE POLL-TAX DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the State having decided that the Superior Courts have jurisdiction in the matter of parties failing to list their poll-tax, the Solicitors of the State will doubtlessly look closely into this matter, as there is a fee attending each case of indictment under this decision. The Charlotte Democrat referring to this, says:

'Any member of the Legislature who votes to prevent the collection of poll-taxes from all voters should be denounced by all good citizens of the State. If every negro voter is made to pay a poll-tax of some sort, it will make him a better citizen. Why, then, did a majority of the House of our Legislature vote to deprive the Superior Courts of jurisdiction in the matter of indictments against those who fail to list for poll taxes? Are the democrats of our State Legislature in favor of letting negroes vote at every election without the payment of any sort of a tax?'

A lad who borrowed a dictionary to read, returned it after he got through, with the remark: 'It was werry nice reading, but it somehow changed the subject werry often.' It was his sister that thought the first ice cream she tasted was a little touched with the frost.

An old bachelor says: 'When I remember all the girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall exposed to every weather! I feel like one who treads alone some barn-yard all deserted, whose oats are fed, whose hens are dead, or all to market started.'

'I can't say as he went to Heaven,' remarked a Fort Scott citizen of a deceased townsman, 'but he paid a bill of eleven years' standing only the day before he died and you can judge for yourself.'

And when that blushing San Francisco bride showed a check for a million to her husband he burst into tears, and exclaimed with intense fervor: 'And even this shall not separate us!'

In Lowell, the other day, a discouraged milk girl said to her boarding house mistress, who was lamenting the fate of a boarder who had eloped with a scalawag grocery keeper: 'You keep us on bull beef at $4 a week and then expect us to be contented angels.'

'I am not in mourning,' said a young lady frankly to a querist, 'but as the widows are getting all the offers, nowadays, we poor girls must do something to protect ourselves.'

Ladies should remember to keep their mouth shut when going out of a warm room into the cool air. In fact it wouldn't hurt anything to keep them shut most of the time.

In Salem, there are 54 widows, 12 widowers, 168 single sisters and 54 single brothers.

HOLLAND'S Warehouse, Danville Va., is the place for the Highest Prices for TOBACCO, and *best Accommodations.*

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 3. 1875.

THE QUESTION.

Our readers at home will bear us witness that in our advocacy of a Convention. We have never presumed to make any pledges for them. We uttered our opinions on our own responsibility, and with the conscientious conviction that we were advocating the best interests of the people among whom it is our fortune to live, and among whom our paper has its largest circulation. We had an abiding conviction that, however many may have differed with us on the matter of policy, before long we would all think alike and all set together. And it is our pleasure to know that all differences of opinion are being reconciled, and that Orange is coming to be among the most unanimous for the call of a Convention by the present General Assembly.]

And so with other parts of the State. Where there was opposition, distrust, indifference, there is now zeal for the measure. Where there were originally but three or four papers in the State for it (we are proud to say that the Recorder was one of those few) there is now a majority for it. It is true, there is a long step yet to unanimity. Some few journals still oppose it and from the purest motives. Many of the ablest men still deprecate it, many large communities are yet against it.

But as others have yielded when light was thrown on the subject, so will all at length yield, and wonder at the blindness which possessed them.

THE RIGHTS OF COUNSEL.

A bill passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last which is of more consequence than has been attached to it. It is a reaction by word and deed against the spirit of encroachment to which everything in this country is yielding, to which honesty, manliness, liberty of thought, and finally, liberty of speech, have surrendered themselves.

Next to the right of trial by Jury, the next greatest security to the defendant, whether in civil actions or in criminal prosecutions, is the unabridged liberty of counsel to the use of time in the development of evidence and the elaboration of argument. It is a right guaranteed almost expressly in terms, certainly by direct implication, by the Constitutions, both of the State and of the United States, sanctioned and strengthened by usage, and consistent with the genius and spirit of a free people.

Any restraint, or attempted restraint upon this privilege, carries the principles of jurisprudence back to those days when all accused were *prima facie* criminals, and when the arbitrary voice of relentless judges silenced the plea of defence and decided without a hearing upon the fate of the prejudged victim. It can be seen at a glance the peril in which a party on trial can be put, if it be in the power of a Judge to say when a counsel must stop or how far he shall proceed. The experience of every attendant upon courts of law is fruitful of recollections of cases when a jury was stolid and insensible to appeals—when the clearest array of argument or the utmost fervor of eloquence was in vain; when, it may be by chance, some chord was touched, some sensibility awakened, or some avenue to reason opened, and there was a turn in the tide—an opening to conviction, an awakening of sympathy; a rush of tender feeling to the accused, and—acquittal and salvation.

Now, the life of every man, even that of the vilest criminal, is dear to him, and ought not to be jeopardized by any disregard to the forms of law, by any denial of its rights, by any frivolous pretext of inconvenience to an impatient Judge. Yet we have seen just such a case. We have seen counsel cut short in their defence, and the accused sentenced to a shameful death, when, possibly, the full use of time and speech might have brought the case to a different issue.

It was to put a stop to this abuse—an abuse only known to us since the inauguration of the luminaries of the bench under the constitution of 1868—that Mr. Spears of Harnett introduced his bill, 'to define the rights of counsel in certain cases.' The bill was called up on Wednesday and argued ably and at length by Mr. Spears. Mr. Walker of Richmond offered a substitute, which was accepted by Mr. Spears, and adopted by the House, and which provides that 'any Counsel appearing in any civil or criminal case in any of the Courts of this State shall be intitled to address the Court or the Jury for such a space of time as in his opinion may be necessary for the proper development and presentation of his case.'

Plain enough and simple enough, one would think, and hardly a subject of legislation, yet made absolutely necessary by radical judges, and calling for the vigilance of watchmen as McRae, and Spears and Walker to control by legislation such farther advances to arbitrary rule in North Carolina.

To the honor of the House be it said, there was not a dissenting voice, but every vote was recorded in emphatic reprobation of an abuse, which might be but the entering wedge to many an instrument of tyrranny.

STATES RIGHTS.

The time is coming—is not far off—unless anticipated by a violent rupture of the government, when the policy and principles of the South, contemned and misrepresented by the North, and even by many at the South, will receive full vindication. The idea upon which the Union was formed, and a nationality created was that of a bond between perfectly free and independent sovereignties, each State reserving to itself everything not surrendered to the creature of its concessions.

Between this idea, and that of centralization, there has been a constant strife, transferred at length from the hustings and from the forum to the field of battle. For, whatever may have appeared the more patent, material and tangible causes of the war, it cannot be denied, that the doctrine of States Rights really underlaid them all. Inroads upon reserved rights in the shape of ill adjusted, unfair and oppressive taxes; forced and extravagant constructions of the powers of the general government over the subjects of internal improvements, and of currency; and finally, interference with and restrictions upon the rights in the property in slaves, compelled the South to make the attempt to detach itself from the North and preserve pure and unimpaired the features which in theory had made our form of government so admirable.

The South failed, and the doctrine of States for the while was trampled under foot, and a dominant centralization sprang up on its ruins. So long as the prostrate victim of a disastrous struggle for constitutional rights was the only sufferer, there was none sagacious enough to see the hidden dangers involved in her sufferings. Hate had blinded reason, and vengeance overleaped discretion.

But even vengeance itself is sated in all but those who had predetermined to make a wicked use of opportunity, and the northern people are at length alive to the warnings of southern statesmen, and to the teachings of history. They are beginning to see that States, such as Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, sovereign in theory, but subjugated provinces in fact, cannot suffer alone. The experience of unchecked abuse of central power would most assuredly be turned to profit, in the overthrow of those States which have so proudly held themselves superior to, and exempt from like misfortune.

The leaven is at work, and if time is given, a few years will see established as cardinal principles the ideas and precepts of the Statesmen of the South.

In this connection may be noticed a singular and marked deference to Southern caution and sagacity in the recent attempt in Congress to engraft upon the Constitution one of the provisions of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, which limited the tenure of the Presidency to one term of six years. The vote on the question was a large one, but not enough to carry the measure through Congress. But our example has been attempted, the blow has been struck, and if the country survive its present peril, at a day not far distant, it will be saved all future apprehension from Presidential aspirants to unlimited possession of office.

AID AND COMFORT.

The Republican Executive Committee of North Carolina, in recent session at Raleigh, adopted a series of resolutions fully endorsing Grant's usurpation in Louisiana, and pledging him a united support in carrying out his policy. Verily, the *Republic* is to be destroyed that the *Republican* party may live!

Wonder how those Independent *Conservative* gentleman feel who practically allied themselves with the radical party last summer, and used those means which disaffection usually makes so powerful, to bring that party again into power in this State?

The Petersburg News says Butler's proposition in the House of Representatives, on Monday, to suspend the rules in order to rush through the notorious 'civil rights' bill, was defeated by 147 to 93. Fourteen republicans voted with the democrats, and 37 did not vote at all. The National Republican is so very indignant at this piece of party treachery on the part of the 51, that it publishes their names in a seperate list so that its party may mark them hereafter! Well, let them mark—one good deed.

The New York Herald says the most popular act which President Grant could do just now, would be for him to resign and spend the balance of his term in visiting Europe.

THE USURY LAWS.

Soon this question will be before the Legislature for action, as for years past. We will not undertake to give any advice in the premises, for we suppose every legislator has his own independent view, as we have. And they are, that legislation has no more to do with fixing the rates at which money shall be loaned than it has to say at what price corn, cotton, wheat or tobacco shall be sold. It is a thing that must regulate itself. Like every other article of merchandize—and it is merchandize after all, it is governed by the laws of supply and demand. If it is scarce, and is wanted, it will bring a high price. If it is plenty, the price will be low. And it is not to be made plenty by legislating a fixed low, or even uniform, rate of interest, or by affixing penalties to violations of such laws. Borrowers, if they need money, will find abundant means of evading the most stringent law, and it is only opening up the way to falsehood, and sharpening the faculties of dishonest ingenuity to attempt to entangle in the meshes of the law that which can so easily, though secretly, go around them.

Let it alone.

ANDREW JOHNSTON.

After a protracted contest, running up to 53 ballotings, Andrew Johnson was last week elected Senator from Tennessee. We have no special admiration for him, and might bear him much ill will, for to his policy is due much of the suffering at the South since the surrender of Johnson's army. But he has been severely tried, and possibly purified by the ordeals through which he passed. He is an honest and sincere man, no doubt, and he comes into the Senate with a full knowledge of the wrongs of the South, and with a thorough appreciation of the motives through which they were inflicted, and he comes back as a democrat, with no love for the party with which he once acted. And, in the full vigor of his powers ripened by experience, and elevated by adversity, it is to be expected that he will devote every faculty, not to the mere aggrandizement of party, but to the elevation and pacification of the whole country.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Andrew Johnston of Tennesse, is elected United States Senator.

Randolph is elected United States Senator from New Jersey.

Burnside is elected United States Senator from Rhode Island.

'Max Werter,' says the lady boarders at the Arlington got into the bed in which Kalakaua slept, that they might say they laid in 'a *king's bed.*' Why not try Pinchback's also? No Southern lady was concerned in this.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senate.—The bill extending the time for the public lands failed. The bill protecting the postal rights of inmates of insane asylums was reported upon favorably.

Mr. Conkling made a four-thousand word speech on Louisiana. It was much admired by his friends and party. He sustains the President, and approves Kellogg's call for troops but says there are many acts by both parties which he cannot approve. The general tenor of his speech favored letting things alone. He made no allusion to Pinchbeck's case, but may to-morrow when he concludes.

Mr. Conkling, while generally applauding General Sheridan said that he (Sheridan had suggested an impossible measure.

Adjourned.

House—10 P. M.—The dead-lock in the House continues, neither side showing any signs of yielding. The probability is however that an adjournment will soon take place and that the Republicans will fall back upon a renewed attempt to change the rules next Monday by adopting a new rule, applicable only to the session prohibiting the speaker from entertaining dilatory motions. With that rule established the passage of the Civil-Rights bill would be plain sailing.

8:30 P. M.—The filibustering continues The Speaker declared that on Monday under the call of States resolution to amend the rules could be referred to the Committee on Rules, upon which motion the Speaker would no dilatory motions.

The Committee on Rules can report at any time and an amendment of the rules will bring the Civil-Rights bill before the House and allow a majority to pass it. Midnight.—The House is still in session.

WASHINGTON, January, 27.—The House caucus resolved to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report the civil-rights bill in regular order.—This takes the control from Butler and staves the action off for two weeks. The best parliamentarians say there is machinery enough to push it over the fourth of March.

The words "in order" inserted in caucus action was not understood by many members. It appears tha Judiciary Committee had presented their bill, and that a motion to reconsider was pending, which Butler, chairman of the Committee, could call up at any time. This he did to-day in order, as directed by the caucus.

The House has been filibustering all day and is still at it.

The Pensions Committee will report favorably on the bill to pensions Mexican war veterans, of whom there are 20,000.

The bill over which the House is filibustering excludes the school and cemetery clauses.

Coukling will follow Thurman on the Louisiana question.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 28.—There was a tumultuous session of the House to-day. Louisiana affairs were considered. Four deprecatory resolutions were adopted; the fourth of which condemning Grant for upholding Kellogg and especially condemning him for sending soldiers to break up the Legislature was passed by a vote of 75 to 67. The other deprecatory resolutions were passed by larger majorities.

MARKETS.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 1st.

Reported by S. H. Holland & Co., Receipts light and market very active.

Lugs, Very common	8.00 to 10.00
" Good "	10.00 to 12.00
" common bright,	15.00 to 20.00
"fancy Smokers,	25.00 to 40.00
Leaf, common red	10.00 to 12.00
" good	12.00 to 15.00
Wrappers, Medium	25.00 to 35.00
" Fine,	40.00 to 50.00
" " Extra	60.00 to 90.00

DURHAM Jan. 30th.

Corrected by Reams and Walker.

Lugs.—Dark,	9 to 11
Red,	11 to 14
Bright.—Com.	12 to 15
Good,	20 to 25
Fine,	25 to 30
Fancy,	30 to 50
Red Leaf.—Com. dark,	10 to 12
Good,	12 to 16
Fine,	16 to 24
Bright Wrap.—Com.	20 to 25
Medium,	25 to 35
Fine,	45 to 75
Extra,	75 to 100
Super Extra,	100 to 148

COTTON.—Raleigh Jan. 30th.—Receipts 112 bales. The market firm, opening and closing weak for low middlings firm at 14¾c.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 30th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14¼; low middlings 15.

Norfolk, 28th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14¼.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices rule low. Raleigh, Jan. 28th, North Carolina $7,25@$7,50.

Wheat.—Richmond 28th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1,20 to 1,45.

Provisions.—Richmond 28th. Western shoulders 7¼@7¾. Clear rib sides 10¼@11.

NOTICE.

MRS. MATTIE L. TAYLOR is now ready for Cutting and Making dresses in the latest styles, and will open a Millinery Establishment first of March.

Having considerable experience in both Departments she feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction, and solicits a liberal patronage. She can be found at John Pogue's residence.

Hillsboro Jan. 27th. 4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present session of the Legislature to incorporate Eno Grange, No 134 Patrons Husbandry.

Jan. 27th 4t.

DR. G. W. GRAHAM,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Practice limited to disease of the eye, ear and throat.

Office over Pescud, Lee & Co's Drug Store.

feb. 3 3t.

CRAVES'

WAREHOUSE,

DANVILLE, VA.,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF-TOBACCO.

TWO and a half per cent. covers all charges for selling Tobacco at my house, and I guarantee as high prices, as good handling of Tobacco, and as prompt attention to business as any house in this market. Respectfully,

Wm. P. Graves.

Jan. 27 3m.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER in all kinds of

Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjors,

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

BASKETS. Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.

Also General Agent for the celebrated ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circles, best Everywhere. You can save money time and freight by purchasing from NAT L BROWN, Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, Jan. 20. 1f. N. C.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence, on corner of Queen and Churton Sts. Where he can always be found except when absent Professionally.

Jan. 12 '74 1y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square,

Richmond, Va.

T. W. Hoenniger,

PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, Furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.

Mr. John P. Ballard, will be glad to see his old friends and patrons. sept 9 1y.

CASH PRICES $50 00 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds.

TIME PRICE $58 00 PER 2,000 lbs. Payable Nov. 1.

THE High Standard of Quality has been fully Maintained, and it is Considered by those who have given it a Fair Trial the

BEST AND CHEAPEST
Fertilizer Manufactured.

LIBERAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS FOR LARGE LOTS, GIVEN ON APPLICATION

LOCAL AGENTS

AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

DeROSSET & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS

For North Carolina and Virginia, at WILMINGTON. N. C.

Jan. 27 4m.

WE OFFER
OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS

For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at our Factory, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

SOLUBLE NEVASSA GUANO

At $55.00 per Ton, Cash, or $60 00, payable 1st of November, next:

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

At $33.00 per Ton, Cash, or $38.00, payable 1st of November next.

WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED.

R. BRIDGERS, President.
D. McRAE, Treasurer.
C. L. GRAFFLIN, Superintendent.

Navassa Guano Company,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

feb. 3 3m.

HO! FOR THE NEW YEAR.

JUST RECEIVED AT

BLACKWOOD'S

A Fresh supply of Men's Heavy Boots & Shoes, Boys Brogan Shoes, Youth's Boots, Women's Pegged and Sewed Shoes, Children's copper Tipped Shoes.

KEEPS Constantly on hand a good line of

Men's Piece Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Alpacoas, Delanes, Prints, Plaids, Ladies Shawls, Sontags, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies and Childrens Hoods, Ticklngs, Brown and Bleached Domestics.

Writing Paper, Initial Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Pen Holders and Lead Pencils, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Crockery,

Sugar, Coffee, Cheese and Crackers, Flour, Meal, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c.

All of which will be sold very low for

CASH OR GOOD BARTER.

Thankful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and FAIR dealing to continue a good share of public patronage.

J. M. BLACKWOOD.

Jan. 8th 1875.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of LAND lying between the Chapel Hill and Fairboro Roads, two miles South-west of Hillsboro, known as the *Henry Wilkerson* place. Containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

On the premises are a good dwelling house, containing four rooms and a tenant house.

There is a small orchard of excellent fruit, and the fruit on the place is never, or rarely ever killed by frost.

There are two springs near the house of excellent water, one of them remarkably copious.

There are about seven acres of Meadow land which can be irrigated on both sides for its whole length.

There is a sufficiency of fine wood and timber for the necessary repairs to fences and buildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

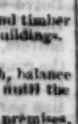
One thousand dollars. One half cash, balance in one and two years. Title reserved until the last payment is made.

Purchasers are invited to visit the premises, and to apply to Hamilton and Graham, Esq'rs. for further information.

WILLIAM STRUDWICK.

Jan. 20 '75. tf.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &c.



Gentlemen's Calf Hand Sewed Boots, The celebrated P. WARE, Jr. & Co's. Calf Gaiters, city made Hand Sewed Gaiters, Ties and Balmorals, Broad bottom calf skin Shoes, for old gentlemen, Ladies' cloth Lace and Button Shoes made upon lasts of four different widths (A B C & D.)

Misses and Childrens' Shoes in great variety.

Being exclusively in the SHOE AND HAT business I can show a most select STOCK and my Prices will compare with those obtained in any city in the South. Goods sent by mail or Express to any part of the country. Try my dollar cloth Congress Gaiters!

JOS. L. TYACK,
Danville Shoe & Hat Store.

Jan. 12.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Thirty-Second session of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's, School will open Friday 5th Feb. 1875, and continue twenty weeks. Circulars forwarded on application.

dec. 23 2m.

Marshall C. Cameron,

Dentist.

Late with DR. D. A. ROBERTSON.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. Charges moderate, and satisfactory reference given if desired; can be found for the present at Dr. Robertson's office, over C. M. Parks' Store.

Dec. 9th 1874, 6m.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C. has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 16th 1871 and ending Nov. 16th 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services as a dentist, feeling sure that he will do justice to his patients, and honor to his profession.

Nov. 16 '74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR

SALE ON FAIR TERMS.

The subscribers wishing to retire from the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business, to devote themselves exclusively to their manufacturing interests in the city, will dispose of their stock of goods on hand, store-fixtures, and lease of Warehouse, on favorable terms, to parties wishing to embark in an already well established business.

The Warehouse, situated on Main street, in the best position in the city, is 150 feet deep, basement and first floor—the first floor is lighted with a skylight in the centre, the second floor is 100 feet, and third 50 feet deep.

Thus is afforded a house in which the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business can be prosecuted on as large a scale as desired, or a large combined Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion business can be done with ease.

Such an opportunity rarely offers itself to those wishing to enter in mercantile pursuits for procuring a well known and established business and business stand.

Arrangements may be made with M. S. Valentine to remain with a new firm till late in the spring season.

The terms of the lease are favorable.

Parties desiring further information can procure it by addressing us.

M. S. Valentine and Co.,
1213 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

N. B.—In view of the contemplated change in our business, as stated above, we now offer special inducements to the trade, in supplying themselves with goods in our line, and invite city and country merchants to avail themselves of these inducements. M S VALENTINE & CO.

Ja 27 tf.

Pepper's Saloon

AND

RESTAURANTS.

White Front, Wilmington St.,

Second Door South of Hargett St., Near his old Stand now known as the Carolina House. *RALEIGH N. C.*

W. R. PEPPER, the most distinguished Caterer in the South, will open his new Saloon and Restaurant, as above, to-day, Thursday October 1st. The best of everything in the business will be found at Pepper's, served up in Pepper's best style.

Norfolk Oysters. Meal at all hours.

W. R. PEPPER.

Nov. 18 3m.

JEWELLERS.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHEL AND TYLER,
1107 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

HAVE constantly on hand and are in daily receipt, of New Goods, both in

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, Spectacles, Fancy, Military and Masonic Goods.

Watch repairing, including adjusting skillfully executed. Orders per mail promptly attended to and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

Sept. 9 6m.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 8, 1875.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.
For 1 year. $2.00.
" 6 months. 1.00.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheap'y and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

See Ad. of Dr. Geo. W. Graham Raleigh, who is rapidly achieving an enviable reputation in his specialties.

Revenue Company.

We call attention to the advertisement of this Company. This is a North Carolina institution and every way worthy of patronage. We last year called special attention to the high character of this company, and to the implicit reliance that might be placed in it. We are fully confirmed in our estimates. Their business now is tremendous, a boldness based upon the satisfactory experience of farmers.

In giving orders, be particular in specifying whether it is a fertilizer for tobacco or for cotton that is wanted. There is a specific difference between them.

See Ad.

Hotel Enterprise.

Col. A. S. Brown regaled his guests on Wednesday of last week with fresh shad *all the way from Savannah*. The enterprising manager is determined, not only to be behind any other house, but to be ahead. We are glad to see that the efforts of the Colonel are appreciated, at the National has its full share of the public patronage.

Freshet.

Eno and the creeks around were on a high frolic on Friday last, the water being higher than at any time during the winter. No damage done.

Personal.

Mr. Hunter, of the well known Richmond firm of Rahin and Hunter has been here for several days. He is engaged in putting up steam apparatus in Pogue's tobacco factory. Pogue is introducing all the late improvements.

Rahin & Hunter advertise with us, and are reaping the benefits of it.

Cotton in Orange and Chatham.

We called attention last year to the amount of cotton raised in Orange, a quantity that surprised us and every one else. But until recently, though we knew the excellent quality of the cotton produced, we did not know the quantity compared with those in other counties by acreage. It will be seen that the yield to the acre in the southern part of Orange and northern part of Chatham is fully up to Edgecombe, or any other recognized cotton counties.

Mr. W. F. Stroud (of Chatham) made on 30 acres 27 bales of 500 lbs. Mr. Jos. Baldwin made on 20 acres 16 bales of 500 lbs. Our representative, Mr. Matthew Atwater, a first rate farmer, who has hitherto given his attention almost exclusively to small grains, made last season a test of the capacity of his lands for cotton. On half an acre, he made at the rate of 832 pounds lint cotton per acre.

He goes for cotton this year.

Dr. William Strudwick.

This gentleman so intimately associated with the history of the place, and a household name in his profession, left us on Monday to take up his abode at Wadesboro. He goes to unite himself in practice with Dr. Edmund Ashe of that place. We express the sincere regrets of the whole community at his departure, and all unite in wishing him success in his new location.

The departure of Dr. Strudwick is another evidence of the healthfulness of this place, since he leaves a population of nearly fourteen hundred to the care of only three physicians.

Horner & Graves' School

Opened a fortnight since, and in spite of the alarm on the subject of scarlet fever, already numbers 70 scholars. We suppose the number will soon reach one hundred. There is not a case of sickness, nor has there been in the school this session.

Scarlet Fever.

We state on *the highest authority*, that there is no scarlet fever here. There have been a few mild cases within the past month and one death, but with the exception of the case which proved fatal the disease was in a mild and manageable form, and it has now entirely disappeared.

We say this in justice to the schools which are like to suffer prejudice from the spread of exaggerated reports, sometime the creation of mischievous school boys, and sometimes the sincere belief of some frightened individual.

There is no fever here, and pupils may come with perfect impunity.

Our exchanges will please notice this.

The Aldine

For February is in with its usual punctuality. The illustrations most beautiful. The landscapes from Pennsylvania scenery are exquisite. One of the most spirited sketches we have ever seen is the stag hunt, from a German master.

One volume for last year just bound forms one of our most valued treasures, and is really worth twice the subscription price. See Prospectus in this paper.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1875:—Little in the city in the way of news has transpired this week so far, and the only subjects of attraction are the Courts and the Legislature. Slight sport and pleasure lovers have had little to gratify them during the winter. The last leap of the season is over, for the season of Lent is approaching, although observed in a religious point of view by VARIOUS denominations, still its dark shadow falls very properly over all the Christian world, and extinguishes the light of all unseemly gaiety.

The Kate Putnam troupe begin a series of performances here to-morrow night, and as they have been here before and acquired popularity, no doubt they will be well patronized, and play goers find some compensation for their long deprivation of such amusements.

To-day the Knights of Pythias turned out in full force, and headed by a fine band of music, marched through the principal streets. Their fine regalia and martial bearing, made their appearance most impressive. No doubt if Sheridan could have set his eyes upon them, he would have denounced them as belonging to the "White League" formed by secret drill to enter into a contest with the General Government. To-night they hold a banquet at the "National," I am an invited guest, but forego the pleasure of the entertainment, but Col. Brown has just taken me through the supper room, and the elegance of the table, the rich array of delicacies and the promises of what is yet to come was somewhat of a trial to my resolution.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of Judge Cloud against Judge Wilson, and Judge Moore against Judge Hilliard is the occasion of much comment. Those who heard the able arguments of Gov. Graham, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, and Col. Mr. Clement of Davie before Judge Kerr at the last term of the Superior Court of Orange, and those who read the clear and forcible opinion of Judge Kerr in the Cloud and Wilson case, could have little doubt as to the true merits of the case. I have heard the argument of Maj. John W. Graham before the Supreme Court spoken of in the highest terms, and he added strength to the position already taked by the other lawyers in the case. Mr. McCorkle also pressed his side of the case with great ability, and aided much by way of illustration and the citation of authority.

Still the feeling is a general and a natural one that the decision is based upon the idea that there is as much human nature in the members of the Supreme Court as among other men. They could not decide for Wilson or Hilliard without weakening the tenure of some of the members of the Court, and in the conflict of authorities, it was presumable to expect they should lean to the safe side.

The Legislature has taken no decided action on the subject of Convention, with the exception of the adoption of a resolution originating in the Senate and finally adopted by the House by a vote of 80 to 26, declaring that the present Constitution is unsuited to the wants of the people, and that this General Assembly will take definite action in the matter of reform, either by constitutional amendment or by a Convention at the earliest possible moment.

Yesterday a bill in regard to the rights of Counsel was taken up in the House. At its first flush, the matter might seem a light subject for serious legislation. But in the remedies sought to be obtained by the bill, there was so much in which the lives and liberties of the people, so much of the right of free speech, that it is a wonder that the abuse of power in this respect had not called out a burst of indignation long ago. But in these days, the encroachments upon liberty are so many and so constant that assaults upon it are accepted as a matter of course, and as necessary concomitants of radical rule. The spirit of freedom was thoroughly roused yesterday, and the voice of North Carolina was again heard, as of yore in thunder tones of warning to tyrants, whether Executive or Judicial. The bill passed the House by a vote of 104, nays 0. The whole Legislature will stand on record in defence of the dearest right of counsel and of the accused.

A meeting was called to-night at Metropolitan Hall to take into consideration Louisiana affairs, and adopt appropriate resolutions in regard to Federal usurpation. Owing to a sudden rain the meeting was thinly attended; and moreover, the gentlemen expected to address the meeting were detained in the Court House in connection with trials which ran into the night. For my own part, I was not sorry for the failure. The Legislature has spoken for North Carolina with sufficient firmness and dignity, and little can be added to the force of its remonstrances by popular clamor. Let the subject rest where it is.

The Senate began its night sessions last night, and the House will follow the example soon, for there is an earnest desire to get through with the session. But the public debt question, railroad matters, tax bills and much else of great importance are yet to be acted upon, not to speak of Convention.

C.

The oldest member of the North Carolina bar, who received his license in this State, is Judge Bailey, of Asheville. Hon. A. W. Venable, of Oxford, received his license in Virginia, in 1820, and is a few months the Senior of Judge Bailey. Judge Bailey is also one of the few surviving members of the 1835 Convention.

Lent will begin this year on the 10th of February.

Capt. James Iredell Waddell.

We learn with much pleasure that this gentleman whose name is illustriously associated with the most brilliant episode of the war, and who will go down on the pages of history whether written by friend or foe, as the gallant and skilful commander of the Shenandoah, has recently received the appointment as commander of one of the Pacific Mail Steamers, flying between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan. He will enter upon his active duties in a few weeks.

This Company is the property of wealthy northern capitalists, many of whose ventures were on the waters during the career of the Shenandoah and which became the prey of Captain Waddell's vigilance and activity. Many were the struggles to overcome the hostility to the *rebel pirate* but the high character borne by the gallant confederate, his high renown as a seaman, and the acknowledged mental gifts and his exalted integrity overcame all sectional prejudices, and he was appointed over powerful rivalries.

It is but justice to Capt. Waddell to say he was no applicant for the favor of his former foes. His own merits brought him into notice, and withdrew him from the privacy in which he has lived since the war.

The Estey Organ.

To those in search of a superior instrument, either for parlor or church use, we recommend an interview with or application to Mr. Nat L. Brown of Raleigh who is the *sole authorized agent for North Carolina* for the celebrated Estey Organ Manufacturing Company of Brattleboro, Vermont. Mr. Brown sells at Raleigh at the same prices they are furnished by the company, and as he assumes all the cost and risks of transportation as far as Raleigh, the purchaser is assured of an instrument in *perfect good condition* which might possibly not be the case if the purchaser made his own orders to the factory.

We have seen the beautiful silver medals awarded to Mr. Brown at the last State Fair. That endorsement is a good guarantee for the high quality of the organs.

We repeat our advice to communicate with Mr. Brown, and to him alone, as no one else in the State is authorized to act for the Estey Company.

Twenty thousand tickets were sold of the Grand Gift Concert at Greensboro last week.

The telegraph line between Charlotte and Wilmington is completed.

Col. Talcott, Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Rail-road, has gone to Mexico.

Jacob Smith of Stokes county, says the Danbury Reporter, aged 95 years, worked in the corn field last summer, lived with his wife 78 years, has 218 children, grand and great grand children, and chews tobacco.

Gen. Robt. D. Johnson, the gallant commander of the First North Carolina Brigade of Infantry, Confederate States Army, and now a distinguished member of the Charlotte bar, is in the city.—*News* 29th inst.

The Rocky Mount Mail pronounces S. P. Day, a spectacle Vender, who was in Wilson a short time since "a dead beat." He left Rocky Mount between two suns and forgot to settle his hotel bill with Col. Hammond. If he passes that way again, we guess the Col will be able to recognize him without putting on "specks."—*Advance*.

The courts have decided that any one liable to pay a poll-tax and who fails to list the same with the proper officers, is subject to indictment.

Rev. S. Simpson has been re-elected to the presidency of Yadkin College.

John Long, an Anson county black smith, has mysteriously disappeared.

Guilford Carpenter, of Buck horn Chatham county, is one hundred and ten years old.

On the 17th instant the magnificent residence of R. L. Wooten, living near LaGrange was consumed by fire.

It is stated that the Wilson drawing for the benefit of Oxford Orphan Asylum, will certainly take place on the 10th of February.

GRAND MUSICAL RE-UNION

The twenty-seventh day of February will be a memorial day in Louisville in more ways than one; on that day we shall have not only the great drawing of the last Library Concert, but also the great musical treat of Gilmore's renowned orchestra. Gilmore is the peer, if not the superior of Theodore Thomas or of Julian. This is his first visit to the West, and except for the gift concert there is little probability that our citizens would ever have heard his wonderful performances. In the East people travel a hundred miles or more to attend one of his concerts. Remember that only those who hold at least a coupon ticket in the drawing can gain admission to the hall.

The Catalogues of seeds and plants for 1875, of Peter Henderson & Co. 35 Cortlandt St. New York, are just received—they number about 180 pages, are finely illustrated, and in addition contain 5 beautiful colored plates of the following:

A Group of Roses,
" " Verbenas,
" " Pinks,
" " Lobelias,
And a New Vegetable.

These Catalogues, with all the plates, are mailed to all applicants by Peter Henderson & Co. on receipt of 50 cents. Also, to all purchasers of their books, 'Gardening for Profit' and 'Practical Floriculture' (the cost of which is $1.50 each, prepaid by mail) they will annually send plain copies without charge. Yours truly,

PETER HENDERSON & CO

Valentines for 5c Valentine Day Feb 14th Sentimental 5 cents to $5.00 each Confid 10 cts per doz. Send orders to Jas. H. Ennis Raleigh 2. t.

IF you want to buy goods Cheap go to TINNIN'S.

A nice assortment of Ruffs Collarette &c at TINNIN'S.

If you want a good pair of Boots or Shoes, at low figures, go to TINNIN'S.

HAVE several pieces of heavy Cassimeres, that I don't want to carry over and will sell at reduced prices, if in want come and see me. T. D. TINNIN.

A good lot of Ky. Jeans, Reserve, Mens ware generally at TINNIN'S.

Ready Made Clothing at TINNIN'S.

Buy your Christmas Goods at TINNIN'S.

Best Coffee, Sugar, Lard, Flour, Molasses, Vinegar, Kerosene Oil, &c. at TINNIN'S.

YOU cannot do better, so buy your goods At TINNIN'S.

IF you owe an old account at TINNIN'S spend your money there and don't dodge.

No goods sold on a credit consequently I can sell Cheap. Would be obliged to parties indebted, by old accounts if they would come forward and settle as I need the money. I have accommodated you and if you can't pay now you can buy your goods of me.

Agent for Zell's and Ober's Fertilizers, and Genuine Peruvian Guano.

Thankful for past favors and hope to merit a much larger patronage, I am

Respectfully &c.
dec. 16. T. D. TINNIN.

"SMITHS PATENT STRAW CUTTER."
ONLY $7.50

Tire Iron 4 cents, Nails $4 per keg, Sash Doors, Blinds and building Hardware at very low prices.

Call and examine our large Stock

HICKEY & SUBLETT.
Jan. 20tw. Danville Va.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made at this present Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for an act to incorporate a patron's Co-operative Mercantile Company in the town of Hillsboro Orange County.

MANY PATRONS.
Hillsboro Jan 14th 4 t.

SWEET CIDER

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS and on Draught.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.
5&7 North Front Street.

PURE LARD

EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE!

Packed in Tins of 3, 5, 10 and 20 pounds each

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.
5 & 7 North Front Street.

Finest Table Butter.

IN SMALL PAILS—Five and Ten Pounds.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.
5 & 7 North Front Street.
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan 21

Horner & Graves' School,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session begins the 2nd Monday in January.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, including fuel washing, lights, and furnished rooms, $137.50 per Session of TWENTY Weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.

J. H. HORNER, A. M.
R. H. GRAVES, A. M.
HUGH MORSON, Jr., Usi. of Va.
Maj. D. H. HAMILTON.
A. W. VENABLE, Jr.,
Po'keepsie Com. College.

Circulars sent on application.
Feb. 3rd 1875. tf.

Superior Court: ALAMANCE COUNTY

Wm. J. Murray as administrator of Thos. Bird—Plaintiff.
against.
Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford—Defendants.
Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Alamance Co., greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summons Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Alamance, within twenty days after the service of the summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the Complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days from the date of this summons: And let said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this the 25th day of January, 1875.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Clerk of Superior Court
for Alamance County.

Graham and Graham, Attor's.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. T. Byrd one of the Defendants above named is a non-resident of the State: It is ordered, That service of the summons, herein, be made upon him by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, a newspaper published weekly in Hillsboro, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear and answer the complaint or judgment will be taken against him

W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C.
feb 3/6t. Alamance County.

The World is a Beg.

WILL open for CHRISTMAS, the Best STOCK OF GOODS in Hillsboro, for CASH as low as the LOWEST, otherwise as DEAR as the DEAREST.

Hoping to make a change in my place of Business soon. I am offering many Goods at less than cost. Give me a call.

WANTED—All County Produce.

HENRY N. BROWN.

dec. 16 1874.

IT GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS AND ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Make your husband, wives, and children presents of useful articles.

Handkerchief, Glove and Work-Boxes in great variety;
Writing-Desks, Photograph-Albums, and Fancy Boxes;
Toilet Mats; Tidies and Marseilles Quilts;
Table, Piano and Stand Covers;
Towels, Napkins and Doylies;
Table Cloths with Napkins to match; an elegant article for a present;
Jet Crochet Beaded Pockets at one half their value;
Silk Neck-Scarfs from 20c to $2. This embraces the largest assortment in this city;
Initial Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen, among which will be found a full assortment worked in the convents of Paris;
Lace, Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Silk, Linen, Hemstitched, and Cotton Handkerchiefs for gentleman;
Woven Neck Scarfs and Cravats for gentleman;
Sash Ribbons in great variety from 40c up to $1.25 per yard;
Furs in great variety for women and children very cheap;
Nubias at 25 and 50c. worth 50c and $1;
Shawls in great variety from 50c. up to $6, making the largest and best assorted stock in this city;
Children's and Ladies' Boulevard Skirts from $1 to $3.50;
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts from 75c to $2;
Children's Balmoral Skirts at 40c. worth 75c.;
Knit Sacques, Basques, Coats, Hoods, and Mits;
Merino, Lambs' wool, and Buckskin Shirts and Drawers;
Cotton Cashmere and Lambs'-Wool Plain and Striped Hose for women and children;
Jet Chains, Ear rings, Breast-Pins, Crosses, Medallions, Bracelets, Necklaces, and Bandeaux;
Colgate's Handkerchief Extracts; Also, Violet, Lavender, Multiflora and Rosedora Toilet Waters; Also, Soaps, in great variety;
Beaded and Bugle Gimps, Fringes and Insertings in great variety, at much below regular prices;
Ball Chenille and Bullion Fringes in all of the leading colors. A full assortment of Buttons of the latest styles;
Plain and Beaded Yak Laces, Guipure, Bonlon, Thread, Valenciennes and Dotchess Laces;
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons at greatly reduced prices;
Cloaks in great variety; among which will be found some elegant beaded ones suitable for bridal presents;
Elegant Lace and Nottingham Curtains in great variety;
Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, and Hemp Carpets;
Cocoa Mats, Wool Mats, Tapestry, Velvet, Axminister and Oil-cloth Rugs;
White and colored Blankets in all sizes and qualities;
White and colored, Twilled, Plaid, and Plain Flannels in all qualities at extremely low prices;
Bleached, Unbleached, colored, and Printed canton Flannels at bottom prices;
Another decline in the price of COTTON Goods New York Mills 16⅔c; Wamsutta 15c.; Dayot. 14c; Unbleached Knitting cotton 35c. per pound. Notice we give our customers the advantage of the decline immediately;
Pillow-case Cotton and Sheetings retailed at wholesale prices;
Scotch, Raisin, Cotton, and Bird's-Eye Diaper at the lowest prices;
Gentleman's Furnishing Goods in great variety at much below the regular prices;
Tailors' Trimmings—such as Buttons, Bindings, Siddings, Linings, Silks, Threads, Twist, &c.
Canadian Jackets, Heavy Buck Gloves, Mitts and Country-Knit Socks, for gentlemen.

In Dress Goods you will find

Black and Colored Silks,
Merinos, Cashmeres,
Tycoon Reps,
Matalas Sultings,
Empress Cloths, Serges,
Australian Crepe,
Alpacas, Mohairs
Brilliantines, Tamise,
Bombazines, &c. &c.
Black & Colored Silk Velvets.

Purchasers of DRY GOODS will find it to their advantage to make their purchases of us. We keep the largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock of goods in the State; ask but one price, and that the lowest. We are always the first to mark down our prices when there is a decline.

Prompt attention given to orders. Goods sent by express, mail, or any other way desired.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
dec. 23 RICHMOND, VA.

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PARTICULAR attention paid to all work in his line. Repairing of Fine Watches a specialty. Just received from the North an assortment of JEWELRY, consisting in part of *Watches, Rings, Spectacles, Chains &c.*, Watches ranging in price from $4, up. Spectacles from 25 cents up to $2.50.

All of which I will sell low for CASH. Give me a call. Oct. 29 '74. 3m

R. L. HICKSON,

DANVILLE, VA.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,
FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

I occupy FOUR of the LARGEST Stores in the place, and each branch of the business is conducted separately. In FURNATURE, I have the largest Stock South of Baltimore. Parties in want of LOW Priced or fine FURNITURE, would do well to call on me, before purchasing elsewhere, or Ladies in want of fine

DRY GOODS,

can save money by calling on me, or sending for Samples which will be cheerfully sent.

RICH'D. L. HICKSON.
Main Street,
jan. 12. Danville, Va.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Authorized Capital $500,000.

JAS. TURNER TATE, President.
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
F. H. DEWEY, Ass't. Cashier.

AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

TATE & DEWEY.

THIS Bank Chartered under Act of the General Assembly, and duly organized under laws of the State of North Carolina, with ample means, is prepared to transact

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

and furnish accommodations to all Customers on

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bank will receive Deposits subject to check and will

Allow Interest According to Agreement,

on all Deposits left on time, or Sight Certificates of Deposit bearing interest at the rate of

Eight per Cent. per Annum,

on all sums lying undrawn over thirty days.

Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and old Bank Notes Bought and Sold.

THOS. W. DEWEY,
Jan 1 1875. 1y. Cas.ier.

Oak City Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED for these Mills,

10,000 Bushels White Corn,
1,000 " Rye,
1,000 " Oats.

WILLIAMSON, CHURCH & THOMAS.
sept 16 6m. Agents for Oak City Mills.

W J BAKER, J B NEAL, W B SHEPARD,

Baker, Neal & Shepard,

COTTON FACTORS AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for PATAPSCO GUANO.
Aug. 26.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from Trespassing on my property known as the Lochiel Tract, lying one mile west of Hillsboro, on the Hartford road, and bounded by the lands of H. N. Brown, Geo. A. Emmett, P. B. Ruffin and others. The land is posted from this date and all persons found trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

F. H. CAMERON.
Nov. 25 1874 tf

W. Alex. Bass & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco,

Dried Fruits, Pea Nuts, Sumac, Beeswax, And all other Southern Products,

No. 175 CHAMBERS ST.,
W. ALEX. BASS, NEW YORK.
RICHMOND, VA.

CASH Advances on Consignments, and Check for balances as soon as Goods are sold.
Sept. 15 1874 6m.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM

PETER SMITH,

The Leader of Low Prices,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NO. 156 Main Street,
march 11 12m. NORFOLK, Va.

NEW GRANGE

WAREHOUSE.

AT HILLSBORO DEPOT.

JOHN C. VAN HOOK,
JOHN D. WILSON, } Prop'rs.

WILL open on Tuesday, February 2nd 1875.

SALE DAYS

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Managers feel in opening the above Warehouse that they will supply a want long felt by the Farmer; a good reliable Market conveniently situated, and to serve the interests of the Planter will be the leading object. And with your co-operation, we will furnish Tobacco for Manufacturers, Dealers and buyers for all the Tobacco brought here at full Market Price.

Give us your assistance because,

1st. The Warehouse is run in the interest of the Farmer;

2nd. It is a HOME MARKET and most convenient with better roads than to any other market.

3rd. The charges will be so LOW that the Farmer cannot fail to be satisfied. The rate will be as low as or lower than, any where else.

Good Accommodation for Man and Beast.

Then bring your Tobacco to the

GRANGE WAREHOUSE

and we will get you the best PRICES and you will not miss the charge.

Hillsboro jan 18. JOHN C. VAN HOOK, JOHN D. WILSON.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 3. 1875.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $2 00 per annum, or $1 00 for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 30 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months	$5	6 months	$7	12 months	$15
2 " 3 "	$10	6 "	$18	12 "	$25
3 " 3 "	$15	6 "	$20	12 "	$30
Half column 3 months	$30	6 mo.	$50	12 mo.	$85
column 3 months	$50	6 mo.	$70	12 mo.	$100

THE WALKING CULTIVATOR.

There are many farmers in North Carolina, especially in the eastern part of the State who would find it profitable to use the Walking Cultivator in ploughing corn and perhaps cotton. It is my belief that this improvement is of greater value to the farmers of the west than any machine invented for the farm. I can give sound substantial reasons for this opinion but will not stop to do so here. The prarie farmers of Missouri use all the most improved machinery. Reapers, mowers, corn planters, (drawn by two horses.) horse hay-rake, &c. But I think the walking cultivator yields the greatest actual profit of any one of them.

1. They are drawn by two horses, which walk on each side of the row of corn, as in the sulky cultivator.

2. The wheels are about three feet high and the axle bent upward so that it will pass over the corn till it is four feet high.

3. The ploughman walks behind and guides the shovels, which are four in number, two on each side the corn.

4. One hand ploughs as many acres in a day as he goes over when laying off for planting in the spring—from 8 to 12 acres.

5. For every two horses on the farm the wages and board of one hand is saved amounting to probably $60.

6. The cost of the machine is only about half that of the sulky cultivator, say $30 to $35.

7. They can be used in any ordinary farm land except very steep hill sides, if the land be clear of roots and stumps.

8. Any farmer who has 25 acres free of roots and stumps and rocks can save enough in one season to pay for the cultivator.

9. They are much lighter draft than the sulky cultivator, and will last many years.

10. The sulky cultivator would have been more extensively used in North Carolina if it were not that men are afraid of being laughed at for riding on them. No fogy can object to the walking cultivator on this account.

11. Try it.

A. J. EMERSON.

MANURE.

Keep the stalls of horses and cattle well littered with some good absorbent. Leaves are most convenient. What the country needs is a plenty of home-made manure, which will enable the farmer to make heavier crops from less land. Farming does not pay when it takes all a man's labor to make his bread. Four barrels of corn to the acre will not pay; ten barrels will. Six bushels of wheat for one is a loss; twenty for one makes money.

Refuse refuse tanbark, sawdust, woods earth, are refuse of wood piles, in hen houses three inches deep all the winter. Put in fresh supply every week; mix with plaster in the spring and sow on weak places in wheat fields or reserve to plant in hills with corn or tobacco.—*Amherst Enterprise.*

VARIETY OF FOOD.

Farmers overlook the necessity for variety in the diet of their pigs. All other domestic animals require a great variety of food to supply the wants of the system. We have no doubt but what this confinement to one kind of food for a long time is the frequent cause of disease among pigs. Green clover in summer, besides giving bulk and lightness to the food, furnishes a larger proportion of muscle-forming matter, and phosbate for the bone.—In winter, when green clover cannot be had, the next best green food is beets, carrots, turnips, etc; and when these are not to be had short cut clover or any other hay boild with meal, will answers the purpose and will be eaten greedily.—Several different kinds of grain should be ground together to give a variety; and this can usually be done by the farmer without inconvenience. We have an acquaintance in Wisconsin, who has found it profitable to feed pigs and hogs in winter on barley and corn ground together, mixed with and equal quantity of short clover hay all boild together. Upon this diet their thrift has been remarkable and their health perfect.—*Live Stock Farm and Fire Side.*

The following are some rules that it would be well to observe in rearing chickens:

1. Keep chickens in a warm, clean dry coop.

2. Don't let them run out in the morning until the sun has removed the dew from the grass.

3. Let them have plenty of food and fresh water.

4. Don't let them have excess to slops or stagnant water.

A Thomas street school boy had just got his face fixed to sing 'Let us love one another,' when a snow ball hit him in the mouth and so confused him that he yelled: "Bill Sykes, just do that agin and I'll chaw your ear off.'

That farmer understood human nature who said: 'If you want to keep your boy at home, don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank.'

What a glorious country this would be if all our people could say like Shakespeare's shepherd: 'Sir, I am a true laborer, I earn that I eat, get that I wear, I owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's successes, and am content with my farm.'

Young folks grow most when in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of importance, and always, we trust treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The Markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the Weekly SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

—We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, *postage paid.* No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent: Address,

THE SUN, New York City.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

Paid in Capital $500.000.

Designated Depository of the United States and Financial Agent.

W. H. WILLARD, President.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Make collections in any part of the country at low rates.

DIRECTORS:

C. Dewey, W. H. Willard, A. S. Merrimon, R. S. Tucker, W. J. Hawkins, A. G. Lee, W. G. Upchurch.

Nov. 24th, 1874 1y.

Kenmore University High School

AMHERST, C. H. VA.

H. A. STRODE, (Mat. Medallist, U Va.,) Principal and Instructor in Mathematics, Engineering and Natural Sciences. H. C. Brock, (B Lit., U. Va., recently Asst. Prof. Latin, U. Va., Instructor in Greek, Latin, French and German. One of the leading High Schools of the State. New term commences Feb. 1st, 1875. Charges $150 for board and tuition. References—Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, J D Williams Esq., Fayetteville. Catalogues mailed to all applicants

OLD DOMINION

IRON AND NAIL WORKS CO.

R. E. BLANKENSHIP, Com'l Agent,

Manufacturers of

Cut Nails, Spikes and Bar Iron, Rounds. Squares, Bands, Ovals, Half Ovals, Half Rounds,

Horse-Shoe Bars, Bridge Bolts, Nut and Rivet Iron, &c. &c.

TEAS—The choicest in the world. Importers prices—Largest company in America—staple article; pleases everybody; Trade continually increasing; Agents wanted everywhere; best inducements; don't waste time—send for circular to Robert Wells, 43 Vesy st., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

500 *PIANOS AND ORGANS*

NEW and Second-Hand, of FIRST CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWEST PRICES for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in city or country, during these Hard Times and the Holidays, by

HORACE WATERS & SON,

481 Broadway, N. Y., than ever before in New York. Agents wanted to sell WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS and CONCERTO ORGANS. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the trade. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.,

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH

The Liver must be kept in order.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Tonic.—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure sick-head-ache, &c. Shun Imitations.

Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office over C. M. Parks' store.

WILL visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Monday of every month.

Having moved to Greensboro, he will return and spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

My office in Hillsboro, will be kept open, by Dr MARSHALL CAMERON, who is competent to perform all operations. Jan. 4

R. P. WILLIAMSON, W. G. UPCHURCH, J. J. THOMAS

Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas.

53 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND

General Commission Merchants.

WE are now receiving

200 Rolls heavy Cotton Bagging,
50 Bales Gunny Bagging,
2000 Yards Dundee Cotton Bagging,
1200 Bundles Cotton Ties,
1000 Pounds Bagging Twine,

And a general Stock of heavy

Groceries.

☞ We sell Cotton for Fifty cents per Bale Commission.

REFER TO

W. F. Stroud, Chapel Hill,
J. W. Cheek, Durham.

Sept. 16th 6m.

W. E. ANDERSON, President. P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Authorized Capital, $500.000.

DEAL IN

Government and other Securities.

Nov. 14. 6m.

John Armstrong.

No. 1 Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

BOOK BINDER

AND

Blank Book Manufacturer.

NEWSPAPERS, Magazines and Law Books of every description bound in the very best style and at Lowest Prices. jan 7 1y.

C. E. PARISH,

Attorney at Law,

Hillsboro, N. C.

PARTICULAR attention given to collections and cases in Bankruptcy.

☞ Office in the Court House. [may 21]

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PAUL C. CAMERON.

Nov. 18 6t.

Superior Court: ALAMANCE COUNTY

Jas. G. Moore, as administrator of William Adams—Plaintiff.

against.

John Adams, John Boon and wife Roena, Jacob Hicks and wife Piety—Defendants.

Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Alamance Co., greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon John Adams, John Boon and wife Roena, Jacob Hicks & wife Piety, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Alamance, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the Complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days from the date of this summons. And let said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this the 7th day of December, 1874.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,

Clerk of Superior Court for Alamance County.

In the above entitled action it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Adams one of the Defendants is a non-resident of the State; it is ordered, That service of summons be had upon him by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, a newspaper published weekly in Hillsboro, North Carolina, for six successive weeks.

W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C.

dec 16 6t. Alamance County.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1875.

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THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,

Issued Monthly.

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THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the purest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *The Aldine* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *The Aldine* is a unique and original conception—alone, and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times the cost; and then, there is the *Chromo*, besides!

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1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1875

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Sept 22 1y.

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J. D. WILSON.

Oct. 28 1874 6m.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

—o—

Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte	10.30 P. M.	4.35 P. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	10.56 "	4.56 "
" Salisbury	12.30 A M	10.34 "
" Greensboro....	3.47 "	1.15 P. M
" Danville, ...	6.13 "	3.35 "
" Dundee, ...	6.35 "	3.45 "
" Burkeville, ...	11.23 "	8.20 "
Ar. at Richmond, ...	2.22 p. m.	11.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	1.28 P. M.	5.05 A M.
" Burkeville	4.41 "	
" Dundee,	9.35 "	
" Danville	9.39 "	1.33 P. M.
" Greensboro	12.45 am "	4.10 "
" Salisbury,	3.27 A M	6.51 "
" Air-Line Junc'n	6.15 "	8.31 P M
Ar. at Charlotte.	6.32 "	8.50 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	2.25 a. m.	Ar. 11.20 P m
" Co. Shops	5.00 "	L've 10.75 "
" Hillsboro,	"	" "
" Raleigh	8.08 A M	" 5.50 "
Ar. at Goldsboro'	11.25 "	L've 2.25 P M

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	4.25 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	6.40 "
Leave Salem,	9.20 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	11,15 "

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District E. J. Feb. 11y.